

METHOD FOR PROCESSING A NUCLEIC ACID SAMPLE BY SWINGING A
SEGMENT OF A CARTRIDGE WALL, A SYSTEM AND A CARTRIDGE FOR
PERFORMING SUCH A METHOD

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for processing a
nucleic acid sample contained in a liquid.

- 10 The invention further relates to a system for processing a
nucleic acid sample contained in a liquid.

The invention further relates to a cartridge for processing
a nucleic acid sample contained in a liquid.

- 15 The invention relates in particular to processing of a
nucleic acid sample contained in a liquid introduced into a
cartridge containing a chip shaped carrier having a
biochemically active surface which is adapted to be read by
20 an opto-electronic reading device.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- Within the context of the instant invention and in a
25 preferred embodiment, a chip shaped carrier is a substrate,
in particular a glass chip of e.g. squared shape having a
thickness of e.g. 0.7 or 1.0 millimeter and a so called
active surface, which is a surface coated with an array of
different snippets of DNA or other molecular probes, e.g.
30 DNA oligonucleotide probes, located at known positions on
that surface. Those probes serve for detecting DNA fragments
with a complementary DNA sequence.

- Within the context of the instant invention and in a
35 preferred embodiment the above- mentioned cartridge is in
particular a cartridge made of a plastic material and used
as a packaging device for packaging such a chip shaped
carrier usually called DNA chip. More preferably, the

cartridge is designed as a one-way cartridge.

1003425-122701

DNA chips contained in such cartridges have a wide range of applications. For example, they may be used for

5 understanding the structure-activity relationship between different biological materials or determining the DNA-sequence of an unknown biological material. For instance, the DNA-sequence of such unknown material may be determined by, for example, a process known as sequencing by

10 hybridization. In one method of sequencing by hybridization, a sequences of diverse materials are formed at known locations on a surface of a chip, and a solution containing one or more targets to be sequenced is applied to that surface. The targets will bind or hybridize with only

15 complementary sequences on the substrate. The locations at which hybridization occurs are detected with appropriate detection systems by labeling the targets with a fluorescent dye, radioactive isotope, enzyme, or other marker. Information about target sequences can be extracted from the

20 data obtained by such detection systems.

By combining various available technologies, such as photolithography and fabrication techniques, substantial progress has been made in the fabrication and placement of

25 diverse materials on chips of the above mentioned kind. For example, thousands of different sequences may be fabricated on a single substrate of about 1.28 square centimeter in only a small fraction of the time required by conventional methods. Such improvements make these substrates practical

30 for use in various applications, such as biomedical research, clinical diagnostics, and other industrial markets, as well as the emerging field of genomics, which focuses on determining the relationship between genetic sequences and human physiology.

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For efficient use of a chip shaped carrier of the above described type it is necessary that the sample solution containing one or more targets to be sequenced effectively

contacts the active surface of the chip shaped carrier.
Moreover, in view of the relatively large number of sample
solutions to be processed, this effective contact should be
achieved with high reproducibility and at low cost.

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Known prior art attempts to attain these aims require means
for pumping a liquid containing a nucleic acid sample into
and out a chamber of a cartridge in order to obtain the
desired effective contact between the liquid containing the
sample and the active surface of the chip shaped carrier.
This approach is too expensive, cumbersome and requires too
much working space, and can therefore not satisfy present
day requirements on this kind of apparatuses.

15 A main aim of the instant invention is therefore to provide
a method, a cartridge and a system which make it possible to
provide effective contact of a solution processed in a
cartridge of the above mentioned kind with the active
surface of the chip shaped carrier and this with a high
20 reproducibility and at low cost.

SUMMARY AND MAIN ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION

According to a first aspect of the invention the above aim
25 is achieved with a method according to claim 1, with a
system according to claim 2, and with a cartridge according
to claim 3. Features of preferred embodiments are defined by
the dependent claims.

30 The main advantages of the invention are that it makes
possible to achieve the above mentioned, desirable effective
contact between the sample solution and the active surface
of the chip shaped carrier with high reproducibility and
with simple means which in turn makes possible to achieve
35 all this at low cost. This latter advantage becomes very
important when a plurality of cartridges each containing a
liquid containing a sample have to be simultaneously
processed.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A preferred embodiment of the invention is described
5 hereinafter more in detail with reference to the
accompanying drawings, wherein

Fig. 1 shows a schematic cross-sectional representation
of a cartridge 42 according to the invention including the
10 drive unit.

Fig. 2 shows an perspective exploded view of components
of cartridge 42 showing in particular the interior of
chamber 41 and channel 43 formed in a chip plate 52 which is
15 part of cartridge 42.

Fig. 3 shows an perspective exploded view of components
of cartridge 42 seen from a point of view opposite to the
one of Fig. 2.
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Fig. 4 shows a top view of the channel plate 51 of
cartridge 42 and of channel 43 thereof.

Fig. 5 shows a diagram of the variation of the angular
25 velocity $\omega = d\theta/dt$ with time for the swinging movement of
rigid wall segment 47.

Fig. 6 shows a system according to the invention for
simultaneously handling a plurality of cartridges 42.
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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

As schematically represented in Fig. 1, a cartridge 42
according to the invention comprises a chamber 41 and chip
35 shaped carrier 44.

Chip shaped carrier 44 has an active surface 45 which
carries an array of oligonucleotides and which faces the

inner surface of a wall 46 of cartridge 42.

Chamber 41 of cartridge 42 has a narrow interior and includes a channel 43. A portion of channel 43 lies between
5 active surface 45 of chip shaped carrier 44 and the inner surface of wall 46.

As depicted in Fig. 1 cartridge 42 comprises a channel plate
10 51 which comprises and essentially defines the shape of chamber 41 and channel 43, and a chip plate 52 which is adapted to receive and hold chip shaped carrier 44 at the position shown in Fig. 1 within a cavity 53 of chip plate 52.

15 When channel plate 51 and chip plate 52 are assembled together to form cartridge 42, this cartridge has an inlet which allows to introduce a predetermined volume of a liquid containing a nucleic acid sample into chamber 41 of
20 cartridge 42 by means of a pipetting needle which is part of an automatic pipetting unit. Cartridge 42 also has an outlet which allows to remove said liquid sample from cartridge 42 if and when desired.

Chamber 41 and channel 43 are cavities comprised between an
25 inner surface of channel plate 51 and an inner surface of chip plate 52. These inner surfaces are substantially opposite to each other.

Channel plate 51, chip plate 52 and other parts of cartridge
30 42 are made preferably of plastic materials which are suitable manufacture by injection molding and also for carrying out the envisaged process steps for processing a liquid sample of the above mentioned kind. Such plastic materials should be chemically inert so that they cannot
35 interfere with the processing of the samples. Moreover the material chosen for the manufacture of components of cartridge 42 should not be fluorescent, so that they cannot interfere with fluorescence measurements usually performed

after processing the liquid samples. Channel plate 51 and chip plate 52 can but must not necessarily be transparent.

1003426-122704
The upper part of channel plate 51 comprises projections or
5 tongues (not shown) which are integral parts of cartridge 42
and which are so configured and dimensioned that they are
adapted to be grasped by a suitable gripper of a transport
device in order to transport and insert a cartridge 42 into
a cartridge holder 56 and to remove a cartridge 42 from that
10 cartridge holder.

The process of manufacture of cartridge 42 comprises
positioning and fixing chip shaped carrier 44 into a
corresponding cavity 53 available in chip plate 52 by
15 suitable means, and assembling together channel plate 51 and
chip plate with carrier 44 attached to it in order to form a
cartridge 42 ready for use, wherein the active surface 45 of
carrier is at the above mentioned position with respect to
channel 43. The just mentioned assembling of channel plate
20 51 and chip plate 52 forms chamber 41 and channel 43 within
cartridge 42.

The means for positioning and fixing chip shaped carrier 44
into cavity 53 available in chip plate 52 are preferably
25 those described in co-pending European patent application
No. 00810501.7 entitled "Device for packaging a chip shaped
carrier and process for assembling a plurality of such
carriers" filed on June 8, 2000 by the applicant of this
application.

30 Cartridge 42 has a structure which has in particular the
following features:

35 A rigid segment 47 of wall 46 is adapted to be swung of a
predetermined angle back and forth about a torsion bar 59
and with respect to an initial position at which wall
segment 47 is coplanar with wall 46. In order to enable the
latter swinging motion of rigid wall segment 47, this

segment is connected by elastic wall segments 48 and 49 to the remaining part of wall 46

When wall segment 47 is swung in a first sense, one end of wall segment 47 is moved towards active surface 45, and when wall segment 47 is swung in a second sense opposite to the first sense, the latter end of wall segment 47 is moved away from active surface 45. The preferred size of the predetermined swinging angle lies between six and twelve degrees. This predetermined swinging angle is measured with reference to the position of wall segment 47 at which this segment is coplanar with wall 46.

In order to perform a method according to the invention cartridge 42 is inserted and thereby positioned into a cartridge holder 56 which is represented schematically in Fig. 1.

Cartridge 42 and cartridge holder 56 are so configured that when cartridge 42 is positioned into cartridge holder 56 the active surface 45 of chip shaped carrier 44 lies in a substantially vertical plane, though the active surface 45 does not need to be vertical, it may also be inclined or even horizontal, even if these variants are expected to perform less.

In Fig. 1 the position of a vertical plane is represented by a straight line Z-Z.

Fig. 5 shows as an example a diagram of the variation of the angular velocity $\omega = d\theta/dt$ with time which is achievable with the above described means for oscillating cartridge 42 for the case where the angle of oscillation varies between plus 12 degrees and minus 12 degrees. With the values shown in this diagram the oscillation frequency is 0.25 cycle per second and the maximal angular velocity is about 0.2 rad per second or 11.5 degrees per second. A cartridge oscillation according to the diagram of Fig. 5 is used for instance

1003425-122704

during the sample hybridization step described hereinafter. For the sample rinse step described hereinafter the variation of the angular velocity of oscillation with time has a similar shape as in Fig. 5, but the oscillation
5 frequency is e.g. of 0.4 cycle per second.

In a preferred embodiment, the function angular velocity vs. time differs from the one shown by Fig. 5 and has approximately a sinusoidal shape in order that the movement
10 parameters (location, velocity, acceleration) vary substantially smoothly.

A system according to a second aspect of the invention comprises a cartridge 42 and a cartridge holder 56 having
15 the above described features and comprises in addition means for swinging the above mentioned segment of wall 46 of a predetermined angle back and forth around a torsion bar 59 in order to cause relative motion of the liquid sample contained in channel 43 with respect to active surface 45 of
20 chip shaped carrier 44. The means for swinging wall segment 47 comprise e.g. a step motor 63 and suitable drive means (belt 64 and pulleys 65 and 66) connecting this motor 63 to wall segment 47.

25 Fig. 2 shows in particular channel 43, rigid segment 47 of wall 46, torsion bar 59.

Channel plate 51 is a two-component part made by injection molding which is composed of a hard channel plate and a soft
30 thermoplastic material, e.g. an elastomer which has several functions as part of cartridge 42. Plugs 62 and 63 seal and thereby separate channel 43 from its environment. Plug 62 is pierced by a first hollow needle for introducing or removing a liquid into channel 43. During such steps plug 63 is also
35 pierced by a second hollow needle for venting channel 43. Plugs 62 and 63 effectively seal channel 43 even after being pierced several times by the hollow needles.

Elastic segments 48 and 49 of wall 46 are the portions of the elastomer material which undergo the largest deformation during use of the cartridge.

- 5 Chip plate 52 is also made by injection molding, and is preferably as well a two-component part. Cavity 53 of chip plate 52 is filled by chip shaped carrier 44 (not shown).

Fig. 3 shows an perspective exploded view of components of cartridge 42 seen from a point of view opposite to the one of Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows in particular torsion bar 59 about which rigid segment 47 of wall 46 is swung back and forth e.g. of an angle of plus/minus 12 degrees. The soft plastic component of channel plate 51 is not shown by Fig. 3.

- 15 The top view shown by Fig. 4 shows particularly well plugs 62 and 63.

A method for processing a nucleic acid sample contained in a liquid according to a second aspect of the invention can be carried out with the means described in this Example 2 and comprises the following steps:

- (a) introducing a liquid containing a nucleic acid sample into chamber 41 of cartridge 42 and thereby into channel 43 of chamber 41,

(b) positioning cartridge 42 into cartridge holder 56 in such a way that active surface 45 of chip shaped carrier 44 lies in a substantially vertical plane, this positioning of cartridge 42 into cartridge holder 56 being effected before or after introduction of the liquid containing a sample into chamber 41, and

- 35 (c) swinging the above mentioned segment 47 of wall 46 of a predetermined angle back and forth around a torsion bar in order to cause relative motion of the liquid containing a sample contained in channel 43 with respect to active

surface 45 of chip shaped carrier 44.

The latter swinging of wall segment causes a forced flow of fluid within channel 43 and generates a flow which provides a mixing effect which is advisable for the hybridizing step described hereinafter. Moreover the shape of chamber 41 and channel 43 are such that the entire active surface 45 is uniformly contacted by the liquid containing a sample.

10 According to a preferred embodiment of the invention a method of the type just described is carried out simultaneously on a plurality of cartridges by means of a system according to the invention adapted for that purpose as shown by Fig. 6.

15 A typical use of a method, cartridge and system according to the invention is for carrying out process steps of a so called post PCR processing of a liquid containing a nucleic acid sample which has been amplified by means of a PCR method or the like.

Such post PCR processing carried out using cartridge 42 includes in general terms the following steps:

25 introducing liquid into chamber 41 and into channel 43 of cartridge 42 at some points of time and withdrawing liquid from chamber 41 and channel 43 of cartridge 42 at other points of time, repeating this steps several times, and heating and cooling cartridge 42 during predetermined time intervals according to predetermined temperature profiles, e.g. in a temperature range between zero and seventy degrees Celsius. The liquid containing the nucleic acid sample being one of the liquids introduced into and withdrawn from cartridge or 42, another type of liquid handled in this way as part of the method being e.g. buffer liquid used for
30 rinsing chamber 41 and channel 43 during rinsing steps mentioned hereinafter.

the hybridization step.

5) Stain hybridization

- In this step a fluorescent solution is added to the liquid containing a sample contained in the cartridge in order that individual fluorescing molecules can get attached to DNA fragments. During this step the cartridge is kept again at a higher temperature level.

10 6) Stain rinse

- In this step remaining free fluorescing molecules are washed out of the cartridge by means injecting a washing buffer through an inlet of the cartridge at a suitable first position thereof and changing the position cartridge to a second position at which liquid carrying those free fluorescing molecules is withdrawn from the cartridge through an outlet thereof. This step is repeated up to ten times.

20 7) Detection

- After step 6) the sample is bound to the active surface 45 of chip shaped carrier 44, this surface is flooded with a sample-free buffer, and the cartridge containing the liquid containing a sample is transferred by suitable transport means which include a gripper to a detection unit, where the surface of the active surface of chip shaped carrier is scanned with a laser beam and fluorescent light emerging from said active surface in response to that excitation is measured by means of suitable instrument. In order that this detection can be performed the cartridge has an opening through which the chip shaped carrier and the active surface thereof are accessible to opto-electronic examination.

List of reference numbers

- 41 chamber
- 42 cartridge
- 5 43 channel
- 44 chip shaped carrier of an array of oligonucleotides
- 45 active surface of carrier 44
- 46 wall of channel plate 51
- 47 rigid segment of wall 46
- 10 48 elastic segment of wall 46
- 49 elastic segment of wall 46
- 51 channel plate
- 52 chip plate
- 53 cavity of chip plate
- 15 56 cartridge holder
- 59 torsion bar
- 60 inlet/outlet
- 61 air exchange opening
- 62 plug
- 20 63 step motor
- 64 belt
- 65 pulley
- 66 pulley
- Z-Z a vertical straight line

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- Modifications and alternative embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the foregoing description. Accordingly, this description is to be construed as illustrative only and is for the purpose of teaching those skilled in the art the best mode of carrying out the invention. Details of the apparatus and of the method described may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention and the exclusive use of all modifications which come within the scope of the appended claims is reserved.

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